The Thibodaux Sentinel

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

L. P. CAILLOUET, Prop'r and Pub.
H. R. DUPRE, - Business Manager.

Official Journal of the Parish of Lafourche.

Entered at the Post Office at Thibodaux, La as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:
PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE,.....$2.00

All communications should be addressed to The THIBODAUX SENTINEL Thibodaux, La.

Correspondence on subjects of general interest solicited.

To insure notice of their communications, writers must furnish their real name, even though they should desire to withhold its publication, as an evidence of good faith.

Matter intended for publication should be written only on one side of the sheet, and to insure insertion in the week's issue, communications should reach this office by Wednesday's mail of that week.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper on time should notify us without delay.

☞Fully prepared to do job work of every description.

SATURDAY, MAR. 10 1900.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR
W. W. HEARD,
OF UNION.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
ALBERT ESTOPINAL,
OF ST. BERNARD.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE
JOHN T. MICHEL,
OF ORLEANS.

FOR AUDITOR
W. S. FRAZEE,
OF ST. LANDRY.

FOR TREASURER
LEDOUX E. SMITH,
OF RAPIDES.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL
WALTER GUION,
OF ASCENSION.

FOR SUPT. OF PUBLIC EDUCATION
J. V. CALHOUN,
OF ORLEANS.

Democratic Judicial Ticket

FOR JUDGE OF 20TH, DISTRICT.
L. P. CAILLOUET, of Lafourche.
FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY, SAME DIST
W. P. MARTIN, of Lafourche.

Democratic Parish Ticket.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
OSCAR ANGELLOZ,
M. DELAUNE.

FOR SHERIFF.
JAMES BEARY.

FOR CLERK OF COURT.
CHARLES J. BARKER.

FOR CORONER,
DR. A. J. PRICE.

Democratic Ward Tickets.

FOR POLICE JURORS.—Ward 1, J. L. Basset, Ward 2, J. L. Aucoin, Ward 3, Charles J. Guedry, Ward 4, J. P. Bourg, Ward 5, E. U. Morvant, Ward 6, Lovincy Rodrigue, Ward 7, J. Alcide Chauvin, Ward 8, R. M. Hatcher, Ward 9, James Moran, Ward 10, F. P. Parra.

FOR JUSTICES OF THE PEACE,—Ward 1, A. E. Hoffmann, Ward 2, C. A. Engerran and Oscar L. Caro, Ward 3, E. P. Bernard, Ward 4, E. P. Delaune, Ward 5, J. B. Bourgeois, Ward 6, Joseph Meyer, Ward 7, H. L. Youngs, Jr., Ward 8, Marcellin Bourgeois, Ward 9, John Lyall, Sr., Ward 10, Auguste Cretini.

FOR CONSTABLES,—Ward 1, Charles Braud, Ward 2, Adrien Roger, Max. Dupré, Ward 3, Jos. D. Bernard, Ward 4, Clement Hargis, Ward 5, D. L. Laperouse, Ward 6, John L. Rodrigue, Ward 7, Robert L. Askew, Ward 8, Bud White, Ward 9, John Lyall, Jr., Ward 10, Joseph Rémont

What is the Objection to Our Election Laws?

Of course, little Don Caffery doesn't know what he is talking about when he says the force bill would be preferable to our present election system.

A young man of his years knows very little of the practical workings of force bills, and his declaration in favor of the force bill only serves as an additional proof of the truth of the old saw that a certain class of people "rush where angels fear to tread."

Come to think of it, the "Boy from St. Mary" doesn't seem to know much of the laws which he is pleased to call "trick" laws. The present election laws are better adapted to secure honest elections than any laws on that subject that we have ever had. They were enacted to secure the free expression of the will of the *white* people of the State in the government of their internal affairs; and what is the objection to that? What objection to that has Mr. Caffery? What objection has any white man?

The law guarantees a secret ballot, and a secret ballot means a free ballot; what is the objection to such a ballot?

The law frees the voter from all outside influences, when making his ballot and while casting it; who would alter this provision?

The law guarantees a fair count and allows parties the means to secure it; who can complain? Let those who inveigh against the law, and grow purple in the face shouting fraud, fraud, present their bill of particulars; a blanket indictment will not answer. Glittering generalities prove nothing; specific charges must be set forth.

The Australian ballot law, our present law, is in force, in one form or another, in nearly all the States of the Union, and has given satisfaction. Why condemn it in advance of a fair trial in this State, simply because it curtails, in some direction, the possibility for trickery and fraud?

We contend that the law is one in line with the ballot reform of the day, and when justly administered, as we have a right to presume it will be, it will greatly tend to secure a free ballot and a fair count—the very thing our friends, the enemy, are shouting for.

Foster To Caffery.

If Senator Caffery, has read Gov. Foster's Lake Charles speeech, in which the Senator was roasted to the King's taste, we reckon he is sorry he ever uttered a word in the Washington Artillery meeting. Foster has knocked the foundation from under Caffery, and left him not so much as a peg to hang to.

And he has done it in true Chesterfieldian style, so that Senator Caffery, as strong a master of invective as he is reputed to be, cannot now resort to the use of that weapon, in any attempted reply to Foster, without lowering himself in the esteem of thoughtful men.

There is only only one answer which the Senator can make to the Governor, and that is, to keep a dignified silence. Any other answer will only involve him in greater difficulties. He is already in the plight of the unfortunate parrot in the story of the "Parrot and the Dog;" he has already talked too much, and old Tige has done him up.

If the Senator is wise in his day and generation, he will further imitate the bird by climbing back into his roost, and staying there.

The March of Imperialism.

The country is making rapid strides in the march of imperialism; every day the present federal administration takes a few steps in that direction. The imperialistic policy has now become the policy of the Republican party, so far as the federal administration can bind that party.

Last December in his message to congress President McKinley said "our plain duty is to abolish all customs tariffs between the United States and Puerto Rico and give her products free access to our markets."

As the Chicago Times-Herald, a Republican paper, says: "What was our plain duty last December is our plain duty to-day. Puerto Rico is as much entitled to be considered a part of the United States as Alaska."

If a part of the United States, as sound constitutional lawyers think it is, then the President was eminently right in saying that it is "our plain duty to abolish all customs tariffs" as to Puerto Rico, and to admit her products free; for the constitution provides that "all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States." There can not, therefore, be any discrimination against Puerto Rico in the matter of tariff legislation, any more than there could be against any other territory of the United States.

And yet the majority of the Ways and Means Committee has reported, with the sanction of the President, it is charged, that: "The term "United States" in the provision of the constitution which declares that all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States means and is confined to the States that constitute the federal union, and does not cover also the territory belonging to the United States.

"That congress has power to govern Puerto Rico and the Philippines independent of the limitations of the constitution."

Here is a direct and unequivocal assertion of unlimited power in congress to do just what it pleases in the government of the territory of the United States, regardless of any limitations placed upon it by the very constitution which gives that body existence. It wipes out, in a few lines, the constitution of the United States, and places the life, the liberty, and property of all the inhabitants of all the territory of the United States, outside of States, in the absolute power of congress, to be bartered and disposed of, without let or hindrance from any human power. These inhabitants have no rights which congress is bound to respect, if this *fin du siecle* doctrine of the imperialists be sound.

Now, if congress possesses this unlimited power in the government of the territory of the United States, outside of States, it may delegate the power of governing to the President, so that, under the new dispensation, we may have a President, possessed of the unlimited power of the Czar of Russia as to the territories of the United States, and with limited powers as to the States of the federal union. Under such a condition of things, how long could the constitution stand the strain which will bear on it?

What power will withstand the pressure of the tide of imperialism thus injected into our system of government?

Truly, when we view this subject in the light of the history of other nations which have gone before ours, these questions awaken possibilities that are fearful to contemplate. The adoption of the imperialistic canon of construction of the constitution will mark the beginning of the end of the great Western Republic. It may for some years to come, remain a republic in name, after it had ceased to be one in fact.

But that canon of construction has not yet been adopted by the American people, and we fervently pray it will never be.

The opponents of imperialism propose as an antidote to the imperialistic poison the sound doctrine of construction: "the constitution follows the flag."

Wherever the flag waves over territory of the United States, there, under its protecting folds, must the constitution, with its life-giving principles and privileges, live and rule. The flag over territory of the United States, without the constitution, is worse than meaningless; it is a delusion and a snare, the emblem of force and tyranny, instead of a badge of freedom.

Let, therefore, "the constitution follows the flag" be the rallying cry of all anti imperialists. Wherever it is inexpedient to establish the reign of the constitution, pull down the flag. It has no business to be where the constitution may not follow.

Senator Caffery's Plight.

The Caffery aggregation, as the combine ticket is denominated, held their ratification meeting in New Orleans last Saturday night.

The Daily *States* says that by actual count there were 828 persons 300 of whom were negroes present, when Mr. Caffery began orating.

The Cafferys, father and son, were among the speakers, and the father made a most pitiable exhibition of himself in his attack upon the Democratic party, the party which has showered unmerited honors upon him, and gave him all the fame that he has ever acquired in public life. Well might the ingrate Senator, in his desperation, borrow the ungrammatical inquiry: "Where am I at?"

If we thought it would serve any useful purpose, we would like to enlighten the distinguished Senator. But his case is a desperate one, and has passed beyond remedy. He will soon realize, in all its force, the truth of Josh Billing's saying: when a man begins to go down hill, it looks as though every thing had been greased for the occasion.

The worst of it seems to be that the distinguished senator had no better sense than to do the greasing himself which will help him to slide down hill.

We wonder if it was in a moment of semi consciousness of the rashness of his act that he was prompted to borrow from Tom Watson in making the despairing inquiry quoted above.

We really feel sorry for the erratic gentleman; he has done some good in the past, and on that account we would that he had been a bit more discreet, as it became a United States Senator and a man of his age.

But, then, there are men who always want to rule, and when and where they cannot rule, they would ruin. They have their prototype in the proud leader of that fallen band of angels who preferred to rule in that bad place, which we don't like to call by name, than to serve in Heaven. Such men are often more to be pitied than to blame for their little weakness. They are not always responsible for what they do; in the fury of their wounded pride, they strike blindly, and oftener than otherwise succeed in injurying only themselves.

That is about all that Senator Caffery's attack upon the Democratic party will amount to; he will succeed in laying himself out for good and forever. He may inveigh and snort, prance and kick as he will, his doom is sealed, and when the feeble flurry of the present campaign has died away, the very men, who now pat him on the back and utilize him in their attempt to pull the chestnuts out of the fire, will cast him incontinently aside and contemn and abuse him, as they have done in the past. Poor Caffery!

Mr. Don. Caffery, Jr., has written a letter to the Republican Populist outfit, formally accepting their nomination for Governor. The letter is pitiably weak from every point of view, and is absolutely unworthy of a man of young Ceffery's reputed ability. From first to last it is a sickly whine about fraud, without pointing out a single instance where fraud has been committed. It does not attack Gov. Foster's administration by indicating when, where or how it has committed sins of omission or commission. Nor does the youthful gubernatorial aspirant propose any plan of governmental polity whereby the present exceedingly satisfactory condition of the State can be bettered. He simply sits down on his haunches and howls "fraud!" Caffery's letter of acceptance will fall "flat, stale and unprofitable" upon the people of Louisiana.—*Sugar Planter.*

RAILROADING PATENTS.

A single firm of Patent Lawyers, C. A. Snow & Co., of Washington, D. C., have in the last year procured 1,630 patents for their clients, many of them for rejected inventions. C. A. Snow & Co., have been accused of railroading patents through the patent office they insist that this locomotion is better than ox carting them for by the latter process the inventor often dies before he gets his patent.

Our list of customers still increases, good sign, isn't it? If you are not one, why not? Give us a chance to please you. "The Racket Store."